

YOUNG TURKS TAKE CHARGE OF CABINET

Popular Demonstration in
Opposition to Reply to the
Powers But Old Leaders
Out and New in.

MINISTER OF WAR IS ASSASSINATED

Peace Plans Are Upset by
Uprising of Populace and
Demand That Adrianople
Must Be Held.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Jan. 23.—A crisis in Turkish affairs came today with dramatic suddenness. Grand Viceroy Kiamil Pasha and the Ottoman cabinet resigned and Mahmud Shekret Pasha, formerly minister of war and commander of the constitutional army, which embraced the revolution of 1908 and 1909.

Yesterday the grand council pronounced in favor of peace at almost any price. Today a vast crowd drawn from all classes declared in favor of war rather than peace without Adrianople, and because the crowd was backed by the general public opinion the government surrendered and relinquished office, making way for the same men who the popular movement brought to the top after the revolution of 1908 and 1909.

Popular Demonstrations
The council and the minister met shortly before noon to give final shape to the note accepting the proposals of the powers. About 2 o'clock the people from all quarters began to gather in front of the gate of the grand vizierate. Enver Bey, one of the leaders of the young Turks who was identified with the campaign, Tripoli, and Nadir Bey, a prominent nationalist, arrived about this time and were deputed to inform the cabinet that it must retire.

Enver Bey issued from the vizierate and announced that he held the resignation of Kiamil Pasha, which he was taking to the palace. This was greeted with tremendous cheering which was frantically renewed an hour and a half later when he returned from the palace with a trade appointing Mahmud Shekret Pasha grand vizier.

Speakers Hold Crowds
While awaiting the return of Enver Bey, the enthusiasm of the crowd was kept at fever pitch by speeches and the waving of banners. Meantime Talaat Bey assumed provisionally the portfolio of the ministry of the interior and Izzet Pasha that of war.

Minister Grandiloquent
In an interview Talaat Bey said that movement had not been planned, but was the outcome of popular feeling owing to the attitude of the government with regard to Adrianople. If Adrianople is abandoned he said, a disturbance will break out over the length and breadth of the empire. With regard to money he said that the whole nation would make a sacrifice.

"No compromise is possible," he continued. "The change in the cabinet means that we are going to save the national honor or perish in the attempt."

Nazim Pasha, former war minister and commander of the Turkish army was shot dead in the demonstration here tonight.

CONSTERNATION IN LONDON.

News from Constantinople Upsets Plans of the Powers.

LONDON, England, Jan. 23.—To the ambassadors of the powers, who were congratulating themselves that the concert of Europe virtually had settled the near eastern war; to the delegates of the allied Balkan states, and all London, except the Turkish plenipotentiaries, the news of the resignation of Kiamil Pasha and the appointment of Mahmud Shekret Pasha to the grand vizierate came as a bolt from the blue.

Whether this means war to the finish, with the "young Turks" in the saddle or merely another exhibition of the resources of Turkish diplomacy, none can say. Nor can anyone predict definitely whether the powers will attempt to coerce Turkey into making peace or stand as spectators while events take their course. The advent of young Turks into the ministry means that the Ottomans will make a last fight, with their backs to the wall, with the new leaders are able to command the army. Should there be a division of opinion, as diplomats acquainted with

GEN. WOOD EXPECTS TO MAKE THIS YEAR'S INAUGURAL PARADE MOST IMPRESSIVE OF ALL; NAMES ARMY MEN FOR AIDES



Top, left to right: Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, Major General Leonard Wood and Major Henry T. Allen. Bottom, Col. H. C. Hodges and Col. E. St. John Greble.

DOUGLAS TAKES STEPS FORWARD

Mass Meeting Held and
Freeholders Named Who
May Draw New Char-
ter for the City

THE COMMISSION FORM

(Special to The Review)
DOUGLAS, Ariz., Jan. 23.—At a mass meeting held in the Y. M. C. A. building tonight, attended by seventy-five representative citizens of Douglas, the first step was taken in the effort to provide this city with a commission form of government. The meeting was non-partisan in character and was for the purpose of naming freeholders to become candidates for the legislative body which will form a new municipal charter for this city.

Nominating petitions were prepared and signed at the meeting for nineteen candidates, as follows: W. M. Adamson, O. O. Hammill, C. O. Ellis, Albert Stacy, E. R. Pirrie, Dr. F. T. Wright, William Eichbaum, M. Sadler, W. W. Benson, M. C. Hannins, John R. Spear, Roy Hatt, S. S. Gadsden, A. C. Lockwood, D. L. Perry, H. H. Scott, M. G. Zeitlin, Dr. L. J. Tuttle, Frank F. Ross.

A committee of three, composed of A. C. Lockwood, John F. Ross and David Henshlow, was appointed to prepare nomination papers or any others who may desire to become candidates at the coming election. It is estimated tonight that the number of candidates will not be less than forty. The legislative body, which will frame the new city charter, will be composed of fourteen members.

INTERNATIONAL LINE IS NOT RESPECTED

Rebels Fire on United States Troopers and Make Raid Upon Ranches

EL PASO, Tex. Jan. 23.—Telephone reports late this afternoon state that Mexican rebels fired this morning on United States troopers of the thirteenth cavalry, patrolling the border near Fabens.

The raiding of ranches by rebels in the same vicinity today resulted in a fight with American ranchmen, who drove the raiders over the line, wounding one of them.

It is said that troop C patrol did not return rebel volley and none of the American soldiers were injured. The firing on United States troops occurred directly opposite Guadalupe, where 400 rebels are located. The American ranches raided are some miles west. Troop B, of the Thirteenth cavalry, has been rushed to the scene.

RECEPTION PLANS MEET OPPOSITION FROM THE SENATE

Throng That Would Gather
Too Great to Be Met by
Wilson Without Fatigue
and Danger Is Probable

CEREMONIES ARE NOW QUITE LONG ENOUGH

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—As a result of a general canvass of the senate today announcement will probably be made that there will be no general public reception to President Wilson following his inauguration March 4.

When the Washington inaugural committee referred the subject to the congressional inaugural committee and that body refused cognizance of the same members of the committee, by senator Overman, of North Carolina, interviewed practically all the members of the senate. They found a preponderance of opposition to any public demonstration of the evening following the reception.

It is asserted that the congratulatory ceremonies, involving a trip to the capitol and participation in the inauguration of the vice president and the proceedings to date in the delivery of the inaugural addresses and a prolonged review of the inaugural procession would be tiresome and it was feared that if these were followed by a general reception, Wilson's endurance would be overtaxed, especially as it would be impracticable to limit the attendance. It is estimated that from 50,000 to 100,000 would be in line to shake hands with the new president. There is also apprehension as to the result upon the people themselves getting together in such a throng. The fact is recalled that when President Jackson undertook to give an inaugural reception, the White House was so over-run and some people were disorderly and it became necessary to throw many out through the windows. Many also remember the scenes of disorder in connection with the lying in state in the capitol of the body of President McKinley, when he was brought here on the way to Ohio.

Wilson's friends in the senate are satisfied that the decision has met with his approval. It is declared that if the house should adopt a resolution providing for the reception, it will be killed in the senate.

OPIMUM SMUGGLERS

After lurking long in the darkness about an adobe house near the South Pacific round house at Tucson officers of the United States customs service captured Vicente Ramirez, an opium smuggler whom they had trailed from Nogales, and Yee Woo, a Tucson Chinaman, alleged to be a distributor or wholesaler of the drug. Woo will be held here for trial. The Mexican will be tried in Nogales.

WEST POINTERS WILL ATTEND

Order Entered For Representation at Inauguration of Wilson

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The war department will bring the West Point cadets here for President-elect Wilson's inauguration, whether congress appropriates for their expenses or not. The cadets have decided that, if necessary, each will pay his own bill.

SENATE TO SEE 23 NEW FACES

After March 4 There Will be
23 New Members of the
Senate and 161 New
Congressmen

THE MORE PROMINENT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The special session which is expected to begin soon after the inauguration of President Wilson will be an all-star gathering of new congressmen, the sixty-third, of whose members 184,23 senators and 161 representatives will be new to their places. The unusually large number of new representatives is the result partly of the reapportionment which created many new congressional districts. But the political overturn is responsible almost wholly for the great change in the personnel of the senate.

The new senators will take the place of others, many of them long and widely known. Such, for example, are Senators Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, Shelby Cullom of Ill., now, W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, Joseph M. Dixon of Montana, Frank O. Briggs of New Jersey, Norris Brown of Nebraska, Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of Oregon and Murphy J. Foster of Louisiana.

The fact that an unusually large number of the states are sending to the senate men well qualified for the place by reason of their previous legislative experience is the lower house of congress is a subject of much favorable comment in Washington just now. A review of the list shows that a majority of the new men will sit in the senate after March 4 have already served as representatives.

The toga of Senator Bailey of Texas, now worn temporarily by Col. H. M. Johnston, an appointee of the governor, will after March 4 fall upon the shoulders of Morris Sheppard, who has been a representative in congress the past ten years and has been located upon as one of the Bryanite leaders in that body.

Another prominent member of the lower house who will be seen in the senate is John W. Weeks, who has been named to succeed Senator Crane of Massachusetts. Mr. Weeks, though a comparatively young man, has represented the Twelfth Massachusetts district since 1905. He is regarded as one of the best informed members of the house on military and naval matters.

Senator Foster of Louisiana will be succeeded by Joseph E. Ransdell, who has nearly fifteen years of service in the house to his credit. Mr. Ransdell is widely known as a leader of the movement for improved waterways. Since 1907 he has been president of the National Rivers and Harbors congress.

Edwin C. Burleigh, who has been selected by the Maine legislature to succeed Senator Gardner, has had much legislative experience, though he is not now a member of congress. After fifteen years in the house he fell a victim to the democratic landslide in Maine two years ago.

Ollie M. James, who is to succeed Senator Payne of Kentucky, has had ten years' experience in the lower house. Mr. James first became acquainted with the business of lawmak-

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SHIPPING POOL CLEARLY SHOWN

That Freight Is Divided Up
by Companies Is Clearly
Shown by the
Testimony

FACTS ARE STATED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Armed with bulky packages containing copies of rate agreements, shipping contracts and pooling arrangements data, P. A. S. Franklin, vice president of the International Mercantile company, furnished today the house shipping trust committee with practically all the information desired concerning the north trans-Atlantic steamship trade.

Franklin corroborated the testimony of other witnesses that the lines in this trade were operated under rate agreements and in some instances pooling arrangements and put into one record a copy of an agreement entered into by most of the lines controlled by his corporation. Franklin said that the only way congress could improve the situation would be to require copies of agreements to be filed and held open to the public. Any attempt to prescribe "fixed rates," he insisted, would be ruinous on account of "tramp" competition to the regular lines and because such a practice would give foreigners an advantage over the United States merchant and producer. The agreement at present, Franklin said, prescribed minimum rates and fixed a division of business as follows:

Hamburg American, 27.14 per cent and North German Lloyd 23.4, Holland American 18, Red Star 10.13.

RATE WAR COMING

VIENNA, Austria, Jan. 23.—Reports were current today in Austrian ship pling circles that indicate that the German Atlantic steamship pool is preparing to wage a fierce rate war against the new Montreal service about to be inaugurated by the Canadian Pacific company. Emigrants will probably be the chief beneficiaries of the rate war as steamer rates are likely to be reduced to \$10 before the conflict ends. Meanwhile the Canadian company is arranging to begin a monthly service in March.

The company is opening various emigrant offices at various centers in Austria, especially at places along the Russian frontier, hoping thereby to obtain a share of the large emigration traffic heretofore monopolized by the German lines.

MANN FILIBUSTERS HOUSE TO FINISH

Minority Leader Ties Up All
Business for a Full
Half Day

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—It took the house exactly three and one half hours today to approve the journal of yesterday. Conducted by minority leader Mann, expert filibusters, and friends of the Lincoln memorial project forced the clerk to read the journal in full for the first time in many years. Mann conducted the filibuster and said, "It will reach the other side that the minority is not to be trifled with."

The filibuster tactics of the democratic side had prevented the house from reaching the Lincoln memorial bill, on which the republicans hoped to secure action. As soon as business started today, Mann demanded a reading of the journal in full, a task usually dispensed with by unanimous consent. The clerk skipped the introduction of bills, but the republican leader caught the omission and forced him to go back and start over again. Representative Fitzgerald finally moved that the journal be approved; Mann made a motion that it be amended, and, when ruled out of order, moved to lay Fitzgerald's motion on the table. In a maze of roll calls, parliamentary inquiries and a democratic attempt to start the day's business, the house consumed half a day's session without legislation.

Mann finally abandoned the fight after securing a parliamentary advantage which will probably result in the consideration of the Lincoln memorial bill next Wednesday.

ARIZONA CIGAR FACTORIES

It is estimated by the revenue collector that 150,000 cigars are manufactured in the state of Arizona every month. Some months the average is much higher. The largest factory in the state is at Nogales.

RECORD CORN CROP

Two crops harvested and a third in the ground under cultivation is the record made by Peter Godfrey on his ranch in the Hermosa district in Maricopa county, during the year 1912. Mr. Godfrey was a large corn grower in the east and decided to give it a try in the Salt River valley. As a result of his efforts the yield received from eight acres of ground was 580 bushels. Mr. Godfrey will plant more corn needless to say.

ALFONSO AMBITIOUS TO VISIT AMERICA



King Alfonso.

King Alfonso of Spain recently sprung several surprises on his unsuspecting people. One was the announcement at he contemplated making a visit to America in the near future. He could be believed such a visit would cement the friendly relations between Spain and the Latin American countries.

The Spanish king announced at the same time that he was in favor of old age pensions, honest elections, and better government generally.

MILLIONS GAINED THROUGH ILLEGAL TRAFFIC IN STAMPS

Nation Wide Conspiracies in
Sales of Postage Stamps
Are Discovered and Plots
for Theft Unearthed

INDICTMENTS FOUND AND MORE COMING

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Illegal trafficking in stolen postage stamps aggregating several millions annually, has been disclosed by post office inspectors whose investigations were reported today to Postmaster General Hitchcock. These involved the so-called stamp brokers and confidential employees of large business concerns throughout the United States.

Through the confessions secured by the inspectors from some brokers whose operations they investigated, it was learned that stamps of all classes and denominations have been stolen and burglarized from post offices, embezzled by employees from great business houses and manufacturing establishments and have been purchased and resold by brokers at prices far below the price value.

The postal laws make it a crime punishable by imprisonment to sell stamps issued by the government for less than their face value. The investigations disclosed the fact that in addition to selling of stamps for a less price than that for which they had been purchased from the government and that brokers knew they had stolen the stamps.

Inquiries showed that brokers in some instances entered into a conspiracy with employees of business houses to buy, at a price agreed, all stamps the clerks could steal from their employers. The first of a series of indictments resulting from the investigations was handed down in New York yesterday. The men indicted are Richard Fredericks, Irving ("Izzy") Sevel and John Frank. District Attorney Whitman informed the postoffice department that other indictments will follow.

ARRESTS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Detectives arrested Richard Fredericks, a stamp dealer and Irving Sevel, keeper of a news stand, today on charges that they had received stolen stamps. Other arrests are expected.

CASTRO ANGRY, WILL NOT MEET OFFICIALS

Calls on Valet to Aid Him
in Ejecting Official
from His Room

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Castro was enraged at the refusal of the special board of inquiry at Ellis Island to permit him to enter this country and ordered three members of the board from his rooms today. When they demurred, he called his valet and tried to throw them out. They withdrew. "I will not talk to you, go away," he shouted when the officials sought to question him concerning the killing of General Parades in Venezuela. The board, with its two interpreters, and a stenographer, all talking at once, tried to calm the Venezuelan but without avail. He reached for his gold headed cane, banged the door shut and locked it when they withdrew.

"BAT" NELSON MARRIED

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 22.—Batting Nelson, the prize fighter, and Miss Fay King, a cartoonist of Denver were married here today.

METAL MARKET.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Copper firm; electrolytic 16.50 to 16.75. Copper arrivals, 100 tons. Exports this month 16,707 tons. London copper weak.

KNOX OFFER WOULD CAUSE NEW TREATY

Secretary Replies to British
Note Relative to Question
of Canal Tolls and Free
Coastwise Shipping.

PROPOSES TO HAVE COMMISSION ACT

Pact Held Up by Taft Be-
cause of Senate's Course Is
Now Needed to Straighten
Out Difficulties.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Knox' reply to the British protest against the exemption of American coastwise shipping from paying Panama canal tolls, assures the British government that the domestic coastwise trade will not be permitted to extend operations to foreign competitive fields. The reply also gives the assurance that increased tolls are not to be laid on foreign shipping to balance the remission to American ships.

If Britain is not satisfied with these points, America proposes a special commission of adjustment. The communication is devoted to the purpose of reducing to the smallest point and number the issues upon which the two governments have failed to agree and as to these only two are contested and they are entirely susceptible to adjustment by diplomatic means and without recourse to arbitration.

Alternative Suggested.
If this course does not prove acceptable to the British government it is suggested that the whole controversy be referred to a special commission of inquiry, provision for which is made in the unratified Knox-Bryce general arbitration treaty, the convention to be approved by the senate with an amendment which curtailed the power of the special commission of inquiry to merely investigate and report and refused to permit the commission to bind either country to a course of arbitration on its findings. Because of this amendment Taft has so far declined to consummate the treaty by exchanging ratifications which will insure the existence of a general arbitration treaty between America and Britain, after the lapse of the existing Hay-Pauncefote treaty, on June 4 next.

As an alternative the secretary is willing that a commission be created for the special purpose of ascertaining the facts in regard to the effect on British shipping by the Panama canal tolls act and the president's proclamation fixing the toll. Much of the secretary's argument rests on his contention that Sir Edward Grey's protest, being made in advance of the issue of the president's proclamation fixing tolls, is entirely inapplicable to the controversy at its present state, and that, as a matter of fact, the British contention rests on the apprehension of things that may happen in the future to injure British shipping which in all probability will never occur.

Knox begins his note, which was delivered to the British foreign office through Mr. Laughlin, American charge in London, by a flat statement that he will not argue the British interpretation of the canal treaties so far as they limit the freedom of action of America or infringe on British treaty rights. Pointing out that the Grey note was issued without consideration of the president's toll proclamation, the secretary states that Sir Edward deals chiefly with possibilities and what the president might do under the canal act, whereas the proclamation has entirely changed the situation.

CAN NOT CONTRIBUTE.

Senate Passes Bill Prohibiting Corporation Political Contributions

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The senate today passed the Cullerston bill to prohibit corporations from making any contributions for political conventions or primary elections. The bill is an extension of the campaign contribution law enacted in 1907. A penalty of five thousand dollars or one year's imprisonment for officers of the corporation violating the law, is carried by the bill.

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